



V.P.P.
Voluntary Protection Program

Volume 3, Issue 3

March 2011

Get in S.T.E.P. Safety Takes Every Person

SAFE -- Staying Accident-Free Everywhere

Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP)

4 Major Elements

1. Management Commitment and Employee Involvement
2. Worksite Analysis
3. Hazard Prevention and Control
4. Safety and Health Training

HOW IMPORTANT IS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT?

HOW IMPORTANT IS YOUR EYESIGHT, HEARING, HANDS, FINGERS, FEET, TOES, HEAD, YOUR LIFE?

We all need to think about what it is going to take for us to do our jobs right and be safe about it.

Every job requires a Job Hazard Analysis (JHA). The JHA should cover the Type of Work, Potential Hazards and the Recommended Preventative Measure.

Every employee should know what the JHA for their position is, if you don't know what it is, FIND OUT, ask your supervisor, or safety coordinator. Get a Job Hazard assessment done.

Be involved in the preparation or updating of the JHA for your position. Employees that do the work know what the hazards are and what preventative measures need to be taken into consideration.

The JHA has become a requirement when safety shoes and safety glasses are requested.

You as the worker should be given the equipment to do your job safely. Inquire about it; get involved, it's your safety that's important.

All PPE should be taken care of so that it remains clean, no broken knobs, worn down filters, worn down seals, no cracked hardhats, torn or worn out gloves, good fitting safety shoes and good safety glasses. Be sure to keep them clean and in good working condition.

Remember, your supervisor or safety coordinator or Installation Safety Office, don't know what you need, so let them know, go thru channels and get your safety gear.

Remember:

Personal protective equipment, or PPE, is designed to protect employees from serious workplace injuries or illnesses resulting from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards, besides face shields, safety glasses, hard hats, and safety shoes; PPE includes a variety of devices and garments such as goggles, Coveralls, gloves, vests, earplugs, and respirators.

You can find more information about PPE including the full text of OSHA's standards, on OSHA's website at www.osha.gov. In addition, publications explaining the subject of PPE in greater detail are available from OSHA

READ:

THE EMPLOYEE BILL OF RIGHTS,

MEMORANDUM FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL, WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE:

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Instruction: Purchase of Safety Wear (Safety Glasses and Safety Shoes)

Dated 21 Jun 2010

29 CFR 1926, Sub Part E, Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment

ANSI Z87.1, Eye and Face Protection Standard

ANSI Z41, Personal Protection - Protective Footwear Standard.

And remember:

Protecting the Ultimate Resource - Our People - -
Voluntary Protection Program



Have any questions, comments, or suggestion, call me TODAY.
No comment or suggestion to small.

(575) 678-2756

LOOK - THINK - ACT - REPORT - SAFETY

EMPLOYEE BILL OF RIGHTS

- All employees have the right to a safe and healthful workplace.
- If you feel that your workplace is unsafe or unhealthful, you have the right to report the unsafe/unhealthful condition to your leadership/supervisor or escort without fear of reprisal.
- You have the right to contact OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) directly at anytime after you have informed your supervisor of a situation/ problem that you feel has not been timely corrected.
- ✓ Your supervisor will review the situation and/or problem and attempt to correct/remove the hazard.
- ✓ You may contact the Installation Safety Office at 678-1211 if your supervisor is unable or unwilling to assist you.
- ✓ You may contact the Installation Safety Office at 678-1211 to report the unsafe/unhealthful condition or unresolved safety problem.

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OSHA's Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP)

WSMR has a goal of achieving OSHA's Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) Star Status. The VPP is a partnership with OSHA that is designed to recognize sites that have successfully incorporated comprehensive safety and health programs into their total management system. The program brings about the best safety program possible by offering:

- Management Commitment and Employee Involvement
- Worksite Analysis
- Hazard Prevention and Control
- Safety and Health Training
- If any of our employees asks you to do an on-the-spot correction, they are just looking out for your safety.

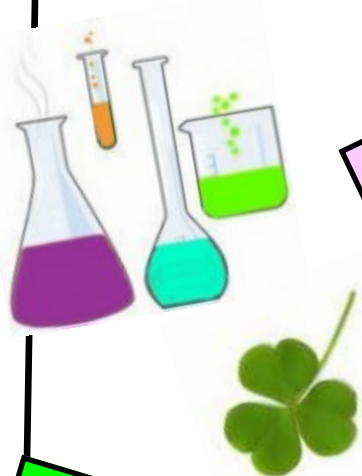
Labs can be dangerous if the people working in it are not properly trained to work safe. **Lab safety training** is necessary for anyone that wants to work with harmful chemicals. There are hundreds of ways for a person to be injured or even worst die if they do not take proper precautions while in the lab. You can teach basic *lab safety training* to your employees. It is important for certain workers to have professional **lab safety training**. You should never let a person that is uneducated in lab safety work with or near lab materials.

12 Lab Safety Training Tips

1. Always wear safety goggles while working with chemicals.
2. Have the phone numbers of local hospitals and police near the phone at all times.
3. Never mix chemicals together if you are not sure how they will interact.
4. Keep your work area clean and clutter free at all times.
5. make sure eye wash stations are in clean and in working condition.
6. If a chemical splashes into your eye immediately go to the eye wash station and flush your eyes for 15 minutes or until help arrives.
7. Make sure all chemicals are labeled correctly.
8. Store all chemicals in there correct areas.
9. Put a fire extinguisher in a spot where it is easily accessible. Make sure it you have it checked and maintained on a monthly basis.
10. All laboratories should have proper ventilation to help the removal of toxic fumes.
11. Never pour chemicals into the sink. Only dispose of hazardous waste in proper waste disposal cans.
12. Never eat or drink while working in the lab.

Lab Emergency Safety

You should have an emergency plan in place for all employees. Make sure all fire exits are clearly marked and free of debris. Have a meeting area that is clear of the building where everyone is to meet in case of an accident. Once everyone is there take a roll call. If anyone is missing let the local authorities know so they can search for them. **Lab Safety Training** can help you and all your employees remain safe around harmful chemicals.



Safety comes in a **CAN**.

I **CAN**.

You **CAN**.

We **CAN** be safe



Have you an eye for safety or are you blinded by bad habits?

THINK
YOU PAY MOST
FOR SAFETY
WHEN YOU TRY TO
DO WITHOUT IT

While on a ladder, never step back to admire your work.

No comments, or
suggestions
TODAY.
No comment or suggestion to



THINK
MAKE TIME
FOR SAFETY

Program

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E.E.P.

Every Person

Everywhere



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Luck runs out but safety is good for life.

Bloodborne pathogens in the workplace that are most common are HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and hepatitis C. Bloodborne pathogens as the name suggest are passed through blood and sometimes other bodily fluids. Direct contact with infected blood is the only way to contract a bloodborne pathogen. *Blood borne pathogens in the workplace* are a serious concern. All safety precautions should be followed in order to prevent the spread of the contagious viruses.

Protecting Against Bloodborne Pathogens In The Workplace

There are several actions you can take to prevent infection from a blood borne pathogen. OSHA has guidelines for working with or near **bloodborne pathogens in the workplace**. Most of the guidelines should be basic knowledge. Even so it is a good idea to discuss infectious bloodborne pathogens in safety meeting with the entire staff. People most susceptible to *bloodborne pathogens in the workplace* are often doctors. They usually deal with blood on a daily basis. Of course they are not the only profession that must worry about blood borne pathogens. Any job where the risk of injury is present can be at risk be it a waitress with a knife cut or a construction worker who add an accident with a power tool.

Handling Bloodborne Pathogens In the Workplace

- If you cut your hand immediately clean and sanitize the cut. Then wrap the cut with a bandages. If the cut was deep it may require medical attention and you should go to the nearest hospital as soon as possible.
- Always wear gloves when working with blood. You cannot tell just by looking at blood if it is infected so it is best to treat all blood as if it is infected.
- If you get stuck with a used hypodermic needle clean the area and immediately seek medical attention.
- Discard any bandages or needles that may have been exposed to blood. Never use a razor or needle that has already been used. This is one of the fastest ways to spread infectious diseases.

You can be safe about **bloodborne pathogens in the workplace** as long as you use your head and think before you act. Most Blood borne pathogens have no known cure and in most cases can be deadly in the long term. One minute of prevention can save you a lifetime of pain and illness.

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suggestion to

OSHA has strict guidelines for **permissible exposure limits**. They are set up to protect workers against the health effects due to exposure from hazardous substances. The *permissible exposure limits* state that there must be limits on the time spent working with or near hazardous substances.

Permissible exposure limit are given a time weighted average. This is the average exposure of a hazardous material over a set time frame. The time weighted average is somewhere around an eight hour period. What this actually means is an employee can be exposed to a slightly higher *permissible exposure limit* just as long as the totally exposure over an eight hour period remains lower.

List Of Permissible Exposure Limits Chemicals

- Asbestos
- Lead
- Formaldehyde
- Cadmium
- Arsenic
- Amonia
- Carbon Dioxide
- Carbon Monoxide
- Cyanide
- Uranium
- Talc
- sliver
- Propyl alcohol
- Nicotine
- Acetone

This is a very small list of hazards with **permissible exposure limits**. There are hundreds of chemicals, gases and metals on the *permissible exposure limits* list. If you are not sure if the permissible exposure limits are relevant to your workplace you can contact OSHA for a full print out of the list.



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Safety Glasses -

All in favor say EYE!!!!

SAFETY...

Saves
Arms
Fingers
Eyes
Toes
You

The door to safety
swings on the hinges
of common sense.



THINK

REPORT ALL INJURIES TO YOUR SUPERVISOR

(575) 678-2756

The U.S. Army Combat Readiness/Safety Center is joining the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in efforts to help keep roads safe this St. Patrick's Day by encouraging Soldiers, civilians and their family members to drink responsibly and designate a sober driver before heading to the local festivities or pub.

Over the past five years, the Army has lost three Soldiers on this holiday, March 17, to motor vehicle crashes.

According to the NHTSA, 851 people were killed in motor vehicle crashes nation-wide on St. Patrick's day over the last five years, of which, 327 involved a drunk driver or motorcycle operator with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher.

"St. Patrick's Day is a time to celebrate Irish heritage and gather with friends and family, but it can quickly end in tragedy due to impaired driving," said Command Sgt. Maj. Tod Glidewell of the USACR/Safety Center. "You wouldn't leave a buddy pinned down under enemy fire in Iraq, so don't leave a buddy pinned down sitting at the end of a bar in hometown America."

NHTSA recommends the following tips:

- Plan a safe way home before celebrations begin.
- Designate a sober driver before any drinking begins.
- If impaired, use a taxi, call a sober friend or family member, or use public transportation.
- Consider using the community's Sober Rides program.
- If a drunk driver is seen on the road, don't hesitate to contact local law enforcement.
- And if someone is about to drive or ride their motorcycle while impaired, take their keys and help them make other arrangements to get to where they are going safely.

"Driving while impaired or riding with someone who is impaired is not the right thing to do," said Glidewell. "If you plan on drinking, have a plan and designate a sober driver. Remember we are a Band of Brothers and Sisters, on and off the battlefield, and need to look after each other."

According to NHTSA research, impaired driving remains one of America's deadliest problems.

In 2007, 12,998 people were killed in motor vehicle accidents that involved at least one driver or motorcycle operator with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or higher.

To learn more visit www.StopImpairedDriving.org.

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Protection Programs (VPP)

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Element Commitment and

Free Involvement

Site Analysis

Prevention and Control

and Health Training

**PLAN AHEAD +
DON'T DRIVE
BUZZED**

**ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY,
DON'T LET YOUR LUCK RUN OUT.**

Plan ahead by designating a sober driver
or taking alternative transportation and make
this the safest St. Patrick's Day yet!

**buzzed
driving is
drunk**

buzzeddriving.adcouncil.org
twitter.com/buzzeddriving
facebook.com/buzzeddrivingisdrunkdriving



No comment or suggestion to
small.

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